meant to leave Mr. Geddes at home. This oppo nent, Mr. Horr, brother of the funny Michigan mber, was in the State Senate, and the Redistricting bill, according to his calculations, would leave both him and Mr. Geddes in a district safely Republican by 2,000 majority, and thus serve Mr. Horr's Congressional ambitton. Mr. Geddes, by his own effort and refusing outside help, reversed that ority. His candidacy has been urged also on the ground of his church connections. He is one of the most prominent Methodists in the State. The Methodist element votes almost bodily the Republican ticket. But as its support was transferred to would at least divide it in the State with any Republican. him in his district, it is claimed for him that he

DELEGATES IN THE CONVENTION. The convention will consist of 625 delegates. A month ago it was known that Mr. Hoadly would probably command the bulk of the Cincinnati and Cleveland delegations. They will number 100, or nearly one-third of a majority. Claims were set up for him that he would also carry Columbus, Dayton and Toledo, aggregating such strength as to start him off with two-thirds of a majority and make his nomination probable on the second baltot. The ce of a Cincinnati man to lead the Republican ticket added weight to the impression that Mr. Hoadly would be likely to distance his competitors early in the race. That impression has not yet been wholly dispelled, but late developments have considerably modified it, one of them being no less than the election on Saturday at his own instance of ex-Senator Thurman as a delegate to the convention from this county. The Senator's motives are variously construed, but it is the common opinion that his immediate purpose is to go into convention to lead the Ward forces. Saturday's primaries also resulted in the choice of thirteen Ward men from this county, instead of a solid delegation of nineteen for Mr. Hoadly, as previously counted on by Hoadly. The Toledo delegation, far from being for Hoadly, is reported as divided between Ward and Geddes.

Primaries have not yet been held at Dayton or Cincinnati. George Spence, an old Dayton pontician, says that a majority of the delegation may come here for Hoadly, but that popular sentiment is overwhelmingly for Ward and that the delegation will not be inclined to resist it should the current set strengly toward Ward when the time for business shall come. The Cleveland delegation, chosen on Saturday, was instructed solidly for Hoadly. ceding him the full Cincinnati delegation, which is a very liberal concession, he will not enter the convention with anything like the support anticinated for him even as recently as a fortnight ago, mless dayolopments should turn unexpectedly before delegates begin to vote. Quick turns are of course not beyond the range even of probability, but it looks new as though Mr. Hoadly's hand had en pretty well exposed, and if so the preliminary work done during two months past will not suffice to nominate him. What his success may be be-tween now and the hour for baileting will depend perhaps on how well he may have profited from a recent visit to Greystone. MR. THURMAN'S LEADERSHIP.

The supporters of Mr. Ward are naturally elated over the fact that Mr. Thurman is to go into convention with them, and they will work with more enthusiasm and better prospect of success than would otherwise be possible. A fickle record constitutes Mr. Hoadly's weakness. His rivals will make the most of it, and in Mr. Ward's behalf they will urge not only consistency but that since the Republican ticket contains the names of five soldiers, the Democratic ticket should at least offset it with a soldier leader. The party experience at the last Gubernatorial election will also be of help to them against Mr. Hoadly, for party apathy toward Mr. Bookwalter was due quite as much to his having been a Republican as to any other cause. Mr. Thurman in this matter is taking heavy polit-

ical risks. There will be nothing in the way, should succeed, of his return to the United States Senate; but failure would do more than interfere with such an aspiration, if he has it—it would leave him without a chance of support from Ohio at the next National Convention. He has an unsettled account with Mr. Hondly because Hoadly refused to be bound by instructions for him at the convention of 1880. Perhaps he means now to settle that score, but his best friends are already wishing for his own sake that he had kept bands off. He has held aloof from conventions for over thirty years, and of late years has taken no part in faction. His defent now would be as a faction leader, and even victory would be sure to leave stings. An excuse is offered for him that he fears his own nomination and is to go into convention for the same reason that took Mr. Sherman into the Republican convention. But that is straining for an excuse. There haven't been the faintest signs of danger to Mr. Thurman since Mr. Sherman escaped. He is going in for the deuble purpose of helping his friend and chastising the man who alone of the Ohio delegation refused to stand by him at Cincinnati; and on the result he stakes his political future. That he will make a stubborn fight, and that unusual activity and feeling will thereby be infused into the convention, no one can doubt. Sepate; but failure would do more than interfere THE PLATFORM.

The platform is likely to be outspoken with regard to the houor question, but otherwise to be suited to varied tastes. It is possible that the dealsion of the Supreme Court on the Scott law, to be rendered on Wednesday, may in some degree influence the wording of the liquor plank, but in any event the idea conveyed will not only be hostile to sumptuary legislation but will declare for a graded license system, and call for the submission to the people of a proposed constitutional amendment on the simple question of liceuse. So far as the de-cision of the Court may affect the platform, it will

cision of the Court may affect the platform, it will do no more than restrain the convention from flying in the face of the law. Should the constitutionality of the Scott law be affirmed, it is not unlikely that the platform may ignore that law except so far as a general protest against sumptuary legislation may carry criticism.

Frank Hurd is to come at the head of the Toledo delegation with a pocket cranimed with free-trade resolutions, no doubt. He will probably have something to say about them while here. Diversion will not be denied him, but the nearest approach to the Cincinnati platform, if the predictions of wise heads are to be credited, will be a declaration in favor of a tariff for revenue—with "only" left out.

A NATIONAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: During a recent visit to England. I encountered a feeling there of indifference to American history, and often heard it said that our country has no history. I vigorously combated the assumption, and insisted that American history was the most interesting instated that American instory was too most interesting and profitable to the student of the philosophical de-velopment of human rights of any now demanding to be known. And this is my opinion: It has occurred to me, since returning, that Americans, themselves, do not take as lively an interest in their own history as the Subject demands. How much do the American youths know of the past of their own great country?

Two years ago I visited Richmond, Va., and there for the first time in my life really felt and appreclated the full tide, reality and influence of American history. I visited the church where Patrick Henry's eloquence inflamed the patriot blood; I stood side by side with the statue of Washington; I talked with men whose grandthers paid their debis with the Continental script they earned in the battle for liberty; I scanned the local records—all sedulously guarded—in which appeared, in autographs, the names of Washington and Jefferson and Loc. Here our history seemed real. These people were the sons and grandsons of those who had made the na-tion possible, and for the moment I forgot, as I had cer-tunly forgiven, their attempt to make the nation a wreck. With them I felt more like exulting in our noble ancestors and their achievements than in recalling the mistakes of the too recent past.

ancestors and their achievements than in recalling the mistakes of the too recent past.

"Why," I said to myself, time and time again, "why is it that the traditions and history of our earlier times are more cherished among the Virginians, and, indeed, in all the South Atlantic States, than among the people of the North!" What can be done to revive interest in Colonial and revolutionary American bistory"! In the older States local historical societies can atumulate this interest more than any other one agency. But for the country at large, it hink we must in large measure look to our school and college authorities. But where one student in the academy goes to college, thousands do not, and not contemplating it, they do not take the college preparatory course. In this event, the preparatory school faculties also must be appealed to. But in both of these circumstances, there must be a public demand to austain the respective faculties. The best plan to create and austain interest in the history of the development of the Republic I think, is to form an American National Historical Society. Such an organization, would need to be epiendidity equipped with influence and funds. If the men who in the recent Cantennials have related the deeds and spoken the praises of our heroic fathers will take steps in this direction and organize an American National Historical Society, with headquarters in New York or Boston, I think they will find a reasonable whilingness of the press, the faculties of universities, colleges, schools and a National society should all work for the end, it would seem as if we might rescue American History from the abyes into which it has failen.

Historical, Historical Cantennies of universities, colleges, schools and a National society should all work for the end, it would seem as if we might rescue American History from the abyes into which it has failen.

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

MR. DEPEW BEFORE NEWSPAPER EDITORS AN ADDRESS TO THE NEW-YORK PRESS ASSOCIA-TION-A POEM AND OTHER PROCEEDINGS.

The New-York Press Association, which is composed principally of editors from the interior of the State, held its twenty-seventh annual meeting yesterday in this city. The business meeting took place in the New-York Hotel in the morning. G. P. Holden, of The Yonkers Gazette, president of the association, was in the chair, and the secretary, A. O. Bannell, of The Dansville Advertiser, ealled the roll. About 100 members were present, among them B. Gage Berry, of The Norwick Telegraph ; William T. Tinsley, of The Lyons Republican ; James H. Masten, of The Cohoes News ; H. S. Hull, of The Bath Courier; N. G. Foshay, of The Peckskill Democrat; Henry Livingston, of The Babylon Signal; C. B. Thompson, of The Leroy Gazette; S. S. Pomeroy, of The Suspension Bridge Journal; A. C. Kessinger, of The Rome Sentinel; W. H. Clark, of The Courtiand Standard; A. J. Deal, of The Fairport Journal; C. G. Fairman, of Elmira; H. Todd, of The Batavia Times; W. C. Store, of The Camden Advance : W. J. Allen, of The Adams Journal ; Charles M. Stone, of The Deposit Courier; William Smyth, of The Occeso Times; J. W. Spaight, of The Fishkill Standard; Henry Stowell, of The Seneca Falle Reveille; F. B. Brown, of The Coraing Demoeral; F. P. Hall, of The Jamestown Journal; James Mailette, of The Geneva Gazette; H. P. Miller, of The Boonville Herald; F. B. Smith, of The Rushford Spectator, and W. A. Wilkins, of The Whitehall Times. Many of the editors were accompanied by their wivef and other members of their families.

President Holden delivered a brief address of welcome, after which letters of regret from President Arthur, Governor Cleveland and General Grant were read. After the transaction of some routine business and the appointment of a few committees the association adjourned until 2:30 p. m., when it reassembled in the Madison Square Theatre, the use of which was tendered by the proprietor, M. H. Mallory. The Rev. Dr. S. D. Burchard, president of Rutgers Female College, opened the afternoon proceedings with prayer.

ADDRESS BY CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW. Chauncey M. Depew was then introduced by President Holden and was received with great applanse. He delivered an eloquent address on " The Liberty of the Press," which was received with marked attention and enthusiasm by the three or four hundred ladies and gentlemen present. In substance Mr. Depew spoke as follows:

four hundred ladies and gentlemen present. In substance Mr. Depew spoke as follows:

It is difficult for one more than ordinarily engrossed in business cares, to secure the time to fairly treat a subject so important as the Liberty of the Press. Libraries have been filled with the literature of civil and religious liberty, but the record of this essential element in the trial and maintenance of either is comparatively meagre. In the mighty movements of the present and preceding century, the press has broken the ground and prepared the way for the solder and the statesman. To prove this, we need not refer to the past, but to day can flud abundant illustrations. In autocratic Russia the Nihilat plots in the cast, the Terrorist furtively hurls his dynamite bomb, the revolutionists meet in secret in cellars and garries, but the Editor alone runs the daily risk of runs and Siberia Under Bourbons and Napoleons, and the Stuarts and the Georges, the press has openly led the fight for freedom, and shared in its triumphs.

The one man te whom the press is more indebted than all others is that marvellous genius who, with rarest indifference to personal fame, burled his personality in devotion to his principles, and wrote under the name of Junius. In an age remarkable for its venality and servility in Parliament, in politics and the press, when it took little more than the whim of a Minister to suppress a howspaper or imprison an editor, Junius suddenly appeared as an inspired evangel of destruction and reparation, of purification and enlightenment. The paper through which he spoke remained unmolested because King and peer and commoner knew that he had because King and peer and commoner knew that he had because the press still hed impending over it a monaco

THE LAW OF LIBEL.

But the press still had impending over it a menace which impaired its independence and partially paralyzed its usefulness, and that was the law of libel. Under the construction that the greater the truth the greater the libel, the early newspapers of Massachusetts were suppressed and their editors punished. It was reserved bowever, for New-York to rescue the press from this peril and secure for it its greatest privilege. When a Governor Cosby ordered the Mayor and Council to attend the burning of Peotr Zenger's paper by the haigman, they refused to go; and when, after nine months' imprisonment, Zenger was brought to trial, a New-York larry, against the direction of the Judge, acquitted him. Limited in number and circulation, yet the colonial press accomplishes more than all other agencies in preparing the way for the Declaration of Independence. After the Revolution its fruction was incorporated in the Constitution or statutes of every State. The newspapers were then made personal organs, the independence of the newspaper or the ludividual. A little more than a quarter of a century has began the real theory of the press, and by the rapid processes of every official to any power but itself. It exercises and in a sense fills the functions of praceus and teacher, of censor and critic, of thinking and voting for its readers.

NEWSPAPER LIMITATIONS. however, for New-York to rescue the press from this

NEWSPAPER LIMITATIONS. With the incalculably greater influence of the newsto its liberties! Party duties and responsibilities exercise a healthful restraint. I fike a party paper, impresto its liberties? Party duties and responsibilities exercise a healthful restraint. I like a party paper, impregnably fixed in its principles, and watch fights vigorously and hits bard. But it should have that measure of therty which will make conventions of its party fear to submit to its criticisms unworthy nombations, and the Legislatures of its party afraid to promote bad measures. It seidom happens that the situation is an embarrassing as one where Horace Greeley once soid to me in regard to a prominent nomination, "that man is an informal rascal and I intended to oppose hun, but the Democrats have put up against him a man who is as big a rascal, and a d—d foot to beet. I prefer the one quantity, pure and unadulterated, and shall support the regular ficket.

The press is the mirror of the daily life of the world, but it performs the very highest duty in selecting what it shall reflect. It is often said that there is enormous profit in ministering to the depraved and dobased elements in human nature, and that the papers which refrain threw away fortaines. I do not believe it, if the paper has come to stay. The Switches and Scorptons, and all their brood are notoriously snort-lived and unprofitable. The family is the unit of society, and no matter what its bead may be, had oes not introduce or tolerate in that circle any element which he believes will desirely it. The reporter and the interviewer have destroyed the privacy of donnelle and of thought. Fifty years ago this exercise of the liberty of the press would have led to breaches of the pance and to murace, but the community of to-day applands and calls for more. A sense of security in absolute publicity is an underlying force in all free governments, and there is great good in our refinement of the pracely which compels men whose position is official or semi-public to relation to their reliewe, to frequent accountability, but it at least admits of a doust whether it should be carried so far as to take the place of the goesip or the detactive.

PUBLIC OPINION THE MASTER. The error into which this feeling of irresponsibility ometimes leads the press, is that it controls and theresometimes leads the press, is that it controls and therefore can defy the public. But public opinion is always the master. The newspaper is strengest which best reflects it. The whole press of the North could not have subdued the indignant outbarst at the firing on Sumter, or checked the grief at the death of Garfield. The Press interprets and enforces doctrines and finitia, but is confronted by a thousand forces if it attempts their overthrow. The traveller in the Western Reserve of Onio asked a farmer about the times. "Had enough," and he; my Democratic neighbor got his newspaper yesterday and floored me completely this morning, but when The Western Thiburst comes Saturday, and I have read old Greetey, I will whipe has out."

It has become common to claim that the press has superseded the publit, annihilated the orator, relegated to the realm of tradition the picture of the "listening 3-ener." which has fired to high ambition the youth of preceding generations, and so elevated and educated the missen, that great men and great leaders, the Westers, Clays and Calnouns of the past, will never more appear. But nothing can take the place of the spoken word, the magnetism and thrill, the nameless combinations of power and personality by which the speaker aways his audience and leaves impressions which follow to the Exceptionally great men have disappeared from Amer-

magnetism and think, the backers ways his audience and leaves impressions which follow to the grave.

Exceptionally great men have disappeared from American public life, and the dreary drivel of ordinary legislative debate produces an insatiable longing for the free vigor of the newspaper articles of which it is a thin garaphrase. How many Congressional orators are there the announcement of whose mames for a speech at Cooper Institute would fill the hall, and whose utterances would command the fail attention of the press? The position of representatives gives no social distinction, while the time required to properly fill ithe functions of legislating for fitty millions of people runstheoportunities for professional or business success. The Websters and Clays and Calbours are editing newspapers, practising law, or confroiling the great business enterprises of the times. But the press have not made the existence of such mon impossible. They exist in England and in granne. While a free press exists, monopoly is possible. It can disperse the most confrageous combination and frighten the largest capital. Under its assaults, moving to action the people and every agency of Government, the heavitable tasue is reformation, dissolution or bushruptcy. The press at any centre which to day falled to reflect public opinion and protect the public interests, would be followed to-morrow by new issues meeting the popular demand and receiving the popular support. The country press lives and thrives not withstanding the overshold wing influence of the great metropolitan journals. It was never so vigorous, able and independent as it is to-day. By the very law of its being, in its perfect freedom, the press teaches the teacher, instructs the scientist and runs the Government. The pressure generation has not the robust vigor of the last. Spend one day among the old files, and then an hour with our great metropolitan journals, and it will do more than all cise to cure sentimental regrets for the good old times, and promote thanksjivi

trade to one of the liberal professions. Training as well as aptitude is necessary for success. Few men, comparatively, think they are fitted to be lawyers, doctors or elergymen, but there is no one in the United States, of reasonable age, who doubts his ability to occupy the editorial chair. While the equipment of the editor differs widely from that of the other professions, in a sense, it includes them all. While his privileges are great, his mosto should be the old chivalric one of "Noblesse oblige." I have been acqualited, under circumstances of more or less intimacy, with most of the prominent men in every department of life during the past quarter of a century, but in readiness and versatility of resource, in the power of instant and intense industry at will, in the ability to bring at once and upon call all their resources and inforcation to the question at hand, in the rare faculty of watching and thinking at the same moment, none of them have compared with Horace Greeley and Henry J. Raymond.

A POEM AND MEMORIALS.

When Mr. Depow had finished his address there

When Mr. Depew had finished his address there was music by the orchestra, after which Joaquin Miller read a poem cutitled "For the Right." Charles G. Fairman, of Elmira, read a memorial on the death of George Dayrson, and W. A. Wilkins, of Whitehall, read a similar paper in memory of Henry Noble, of Cambridge, N. Y. Charles E. Fiich, Editor of The Eochester Democrat, wrote from Nautucket that he had not time to prepare the memorial of Stephen C. Hutchins, which was on the programme.

After the meeting was over, the theatre managers displayed the workings of their double stage.

The editors will go on an excursion to Glen Island to-day.

The editors will go on an excursion to Gien Island to-day.

Many of the delegates, accompanied by their wives, attended the Casino in the evening, by invitation of the management, and witnessed the performance of "The Queen's Lace Hankerchief."

Afterward John A. McCaull conducted the party through the building and showed the visitors the ways a promonal terrace on the floor above the buffet or promenade terrace, on the floor above the balcony, and the garden on the roof of the Cusino.

COLLEGE OARSMEN ON THE THAMES.

THE COLUMBIA-HARVARD RACE. DESCRIPTION OF THE CREWS AND AN ESTIMATE OF

THE PROBABLE RESULT. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 19 .- The annual eight-cared boat race between the University crews of Columbia and Harvard will be rowed on the Thames at 10:15 a. m. to-morrow. Although New London has suffered the ravages of saveral college regatias, there's a good deal of it left yet. The collegians usually pitch their tents here on the night before a race, the hotel ac commodations being somewhat limited. Mantelpicces and window-rills find a ready market and bring good prices. During the regatta week last year a student of diminutive stature colled himself up and slept on the top of the steam heater in the hotel parlor, but there will b no such crowd to see the race to-morrow. Many students, mostly Columbia boys, are already here and a large delegation is expected from New-York to-morrow morning. The Harvard boys will come in a crowd tomorrow.

The preparations for the race are completed and the nourse was staked out yesterday. Each mile is marked by a blue and red flag. According to the agreement the Citizens' Committee of New-London is not required to lay out the course until a week before the Yale-Har vard race, but by courtesy it has been done several days efore the prescribed time. The course is the same as has heretofore been rowed over, beginning a little below the village of Montville, extending four miles down the river and ending a short distance from New-London. The only opportunity spectators will have of reviewing the race will be from the grand stand at the fluish. There will be no moving grand stand this year, except for the Yale-Harvard raceon June 28. ARRIVAL OF THE HARVARD CREWS.

The Harvard University crew reached New-London on caturday and went to their headquarters on the east bank of the river, about five miles above New-London. A TRIBUNE correspondent found the members of the crew this morning comfortably lounging at their quarters reading and seemingly enjoying the best kind of a time. There was a noticeable lack of that tan and brown so common to beating men, a lack which the men themselves accent for by saying that they had only been together as a crew five weeks. They are a fine lot of muscular young men, well-built and finely-proportioned. A strong preeze from the southwest had been blowing up the course all the morning and as the nos was also running out, there were white-caps on the river, which made rowing in a shell impossible. On the afternoon of their arrival they took a short pull over the course as far as the Navy Yard, a distance of two index. They received no conclume, because their launch had broken down. Word was immediately sent to Boston for the Harvard Isanch, which reached here to-day. Previous to its arrival the crew need Professor Agassia's small steam launch.

HARVAED'S FIRST PULL OVER THE COURSE. bank of the river, about five miles above New-

than journals, and it will do more than all else to cure sentimental regrets for the good old times, and promote thanksgivings for the intellectual life and light of the intellectual life and life intellectual life and light of the intellectual life and life intellectual life and life intellectual life intellectual life intellect

RACING IN FOG AND RAIN.

BARNES WINS THE CONEY ISLAND DERBY. SURPRISES AT SHEEPSHEAD-FRENCH POOLS PAY-ING \$403 05 FOR \$5.

It was Derby day at Coney Island yesterday and the attendance was large. The transportation arrangements have at last been perfected and worked without hitch or jar. All the Long Island and Manhattan Beach boats and trains were on time and there was no cause for complaint at Bay Ridge or elsewhere. is promised that there shall be no further delays or defects. But though the thousands of spectators were carried to and fro promptly and well their comfort was seriously interfered with bythe tidek fog which came up from the sea about 4 o'clock, covering the course with such a mantle of mist that horses and riders looked like ghosts, and it was im possible to distinguish them on the far side of the track. The fog later gave place to rain and the sixth race was run in a thunderstorm. But both fog and rain were over when the steeplechase was run.

Mrs. Langtry was again present in a conspicuous box

Mrs. Langtry was again present in a conspicuous not with Mr. Gebhard, and was again the object of much attention. She wore a cream-colored lawn gown, simply made, and a little straw yachting-hat trimmed with light blue. She was looking pale and the fatigues of the past scason appear to have had their effect upon her, for she seemed much more slender than the strain of the strai than when she first came to New-York. She did not show so much interest in the races as when Mr. Gebhard's Ecole won the Coney Island Cup on Saturday, and left the course soon after her Irish friend, Captam Holmes, was bested in the race for gentlemen riders. She was driven to her rooms in the Oriental Hotel.

The racing was very good, though the track was heavy from the rains of the previous night. George L. Lorif-

ard's filly Swift and Pierre Lorillard's filly Breeze won the first two races easily enough, and to general satisfaction. The public likes to see the Lorillard stables get their fair share of honors. Belmont Purdy rode Flower of Meath to victory in the gentlemen's race and his skill was much applanded. Pierre Lorillard concluded not to start either Pizarro or Gonfalou for the Coney Island Derby, probably because he thought neither would have any chance with Barnes. The Dwyer colt was a great favorite and had no difficulty in winning, though Tromsome did not let him loiter. Barnes is a colt of great power and speed. His temper makes it necessary to run him with a hood, but with this on he is docile enough. G. L. Lorillard's Volusia toppled over a big favorite in Pierre Lorillard's Hiawasse in the fifth race. The favorite, Tolu, captured the purse for two-year-olds. In the steeplechase all the best horses fell or otherwise got into trouble. Only three out of eight finished the course and the winner turned up in Medinger's Joe Lewis. This was so tremendous a surprise that only fourteen French pool tickets out of 1,188 were sold on him and each of them was worth the comfortable sum of \$403 05. And this is only one of the many illustrations of the extreme unfairness of the book makers' odds. In the French pools, as the above figures show, the odds agatust Joe Lowis were 80 to 1. The bookmakers were giving only 8 to 1. First Race-Purse \$500, all ages, selling allowances.

34 mile. Nine starters-Jetor Walden's coit Antrim (3 years, 97 pounds, Riley); Robinson's filly Clara B. (3, 92 Rayford); G. L. Lorillard's filly Swift (3, 97, Brennan); P. Lorillard's celt Huron (2, 75, Hyslop); P. H. Duffy's gelding Perplex (4.88, Walker); Cabitl's mare Maggie C. (6, 97, Haggerty); Philip Duffy's gelding Tonawands (4, 97. Witlack); Kelso's filly Heel-and-Toe (3, 102, Leary); and Medinger's filly Bonnic Kate (4, 95, Anderson). Fools—Antrim \$100, Clara B. \$85, Swift \$30, Maggie C. \$20, field \$80. Books—Antrim 3 to 1, Clara B. 3 to 1, Swift 5 to 1, Huron 6 to 1, Perplex 7 to 1, Maggie C. 7 to 1, Heel and Toe 8 to 1, Tonawanda 8 to 1, Bonnie Kate 20 to 1. A fair start was obtained, with Maggie C., Swift and Perplex in the first rank. Swift in a few strides went to the front and remained in the lead o the end, winning by three lengths, Maggre C. second, half a length before Clara B., third; Antrim fourth, three lengths behind Clara B. and half a length before Perplex; Tonawands sixth, Heel-and-Toe seventh. lonnic Kate eighth and Huron last. The time was 1:1612 Mutual pool tickets \$46 50. Second Race-Purse \$65, special weight conditions 1's miles. Parole, Ricoo and Little Minch were with

drawn, leaving but six starter. W. C. Daly's coll

THE HAVADE OURSE OF THANNO.

The course of training, as described by the captain, consists in riches of 7 and taining as about wall between treather at 8. The non-license proteins and the control of the captain proteins and the control of the captain proteins and make a waller, and the captain proteins and transfer and the captai

Arthur, Eclat fifth, Ruchiel sixth, Red Star seventh, and King Day last. Freuch pool tickets \$10.75.
Seventh Race—Handicap steeptschase, \$10 cach, \$550 added, \$400 to first, \$100 to second, \$50 to third; inside course. Eight starters—W. C. Daly's filly Belle of the North (4 years, 128 pounds, W. Menny); M. J. Daly's colding Ranger (4. 144. J. Heury); Molanghilm's geld-Seventh Race—Handicals steepischase, \$10 cach, \$550 added, \$400 to first, \$100 to second, \$50 to third; Inside course. Eight starters—W. C. Daly's filly Belle of the North (4 years, 128 pounds, W. Moany); M. J. Daly's gelding Hanger (4, 144, J. Henry); Moi.aughlin's gelding Hanger (4, 144, J. Henry); Moi.aughlin's gelding Hanger (4, 144, J. Henry); Moi.aughlin's gelding Hartford (5, 136, J. Kinney); Arthur's horse Strychnine (6, 135, Delaney); Kenny's gelding Youlkers (aged, 130, W. Kenny); A. B. Purdy's gelding Youlkers (aged, 130, W. Kenny); A. B. Purdy's gelding Youlkers (aged, 130, W. Kenny); A. B. Purdy's gelding Youlkers (aged, 130, W. Kenny); A. B. Purdy's gelding Youlkers (315, Easterney); A. B. Purdy's gelding Youlkers (315, Easterney); A. B. Purdy's gelding Youlkers (315, Easterney); A. B. Purdy's gelding Hanger (125, Green); And Mesinger fold \$10, Easterney; A. B. Purdy's gelding Wamba (15, Easterney); A. Purdy's gelding Wamba (15, Easterney

OTHER OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

YACHTS IN FOG AND HEAVY SEAS. THE ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB REGATTA-VICTORY

FOR THE ATLANTA, MISCHIEF AND FANITA. There was a great gathering of yachts and yachtsmen of the Atlantic Yacht Club off Bay Ridge yesterday morning, and everything seemed propitious for the eighteenth regatta, which the club was to hold. The sky, though partially overeast, was clearing and a topsail breeze blew from the south. The steamer Columbia, crowded with people and gayly decorated with flags, came down just beiere the start, and accompanied the racers out to Sandy Hook. The tug Luckenback was the judget' Shortly before 11.30 o'clock the signal was given to start and a fleet of twenty-five yachts one after mother, glided swiftly across an imaginary line extending from the stake boat to the breakwater.

The yachts starting and their owners were as follows: Class A.—Schooners.—Atlanta, Commadore Vermilye; Crusader, J. B. Maxwell; Grayling, L. A. Fish; Clytis, A. P. Stokes. Class B.—Schooners.—Haze, C. W. and J. Hogans; Sun-

ahine, William Peet. Class C—Sloops—Gracie, Flint & Earle; Mischief, J. R. Busk.

Class D.—Sloops.—Roamer, J. W. Cooper; Enterprise,
G. R. Moffat; Fanita, George J. Gould; Viola, Rear Commodore Wayland; Rover, W. E. Iselin; Stella, H. H.

Hegins; Lizzie L., J. G. Johnson.

Class E.—Sloops—Crocodile, J. G. Prague; Wave, Dr.

Barrow.

Class E-Sloops-Crossins, Jonies Smith; Romeyn, Com-Barrow.

Class F-Sloops-Daisy, Jonies Smith; Romeyn, Com-modore Vermitye; Ildaran, Waiter Southwick.

Class G-Sloops-Lois, —; Amazon, Franklin Beams;

Gleam, N. D. Lawton.

Class H-Sloops-Fly, —; Pilot, Charles Hazard.

The Grayling got off first, closely followed by the Mischief. The Crusader and the Civile then crossed within five seconds of each other. Then came the Huge, Atlanta, Gracie, Suusnine, Enterprise, Crocodile, Fanita-Rover, Stella, Wave and Lizzie L. in the order named.

The yachts in classes F.G and H crossed in a bunch. All plain sail was set by the racers but club and Jib topsails were reserved for later in the day. The fleet, after rossing the line, stood over toward the Staten Island shore and then out through the Narrows. When the Narrows was reached everge J. Gould's Panita was leading the fleet. The Gracis and the Mischief were not far behind her, the former being slightly in the lead. The little white sloop Stella was next to them, and then came the schooners Atlanta, Grayling and Crusader. The Lizzie D. was doing finely and led the Crocodile considerably. The Rover stood away over to leeward for some reason and was much the loser thereby. As soon as the schooners felt the fresher breeze that blew in the Lower Bay, they crawled up on the leading cloops. At the same time the Atlanta drew away from the Grayling and the Clytic passed ahead of several of the smaller vachts that had been leading ber. There was scarcely enough wind for the Gracie, but she ran up a jiba short pull over the course as far as the Savy Lard, a
distance of two miles. They received no coaching, because their launch had broken down. Word was timediately sent to Boston for the Horvard launch, which
reached here to-day. Previous to its arrival
the crew used Professor Agassir's small steam launch.

HARVARD'S FIRST FULL OVER THE COURSE.

Outpy: Dwyer Brothers' colt Joe Blackburn (3, 88, Willack);
Applety Johnson's horse Miser, brother to Spendither,
for its only pull over the course. The seam launch
Nanto was hired and the shell was towed down to the
finish, where the crew prepared to pull over the course
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On their way down in the launch they were passed by
the Columbia crew going over the coarse from the start
to flush. The Harvard's rowed on time, but received no
coaching. Last evening they took a short easy pull to
the Navy Yard. They compain severely of the cold
weather. Sawyer was nicknamed "Strawberry" in commencerflow alter Environment of the flush of the protection of the incident. Clark, whose poeliton is number
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flow of the flush of the professor of the professor of the flush of the professor of the professor of the professor of the flush of the professor of the flush of the professor of the topsail abreast of the lower Hospital Island, and instood over toward the Horseshee, and then got in the "doldrums" and stuck until most of the fleet had rounded the stake-boat. The Crocodilo rounded next after the Faulta, and behind her came the Stella, followed by the Rozmer, Lizzie L. Attanta, Daisy, Romeyn, Crusader, Grayling and the rest of the fleet. The wind now hauled still more to the eastward. Out toward the ocean a fog bank hay piled up along the horizon, and just before reaching the Seetinad Lightship the racers entered it. It was what old saflors cail a "black fog" and it was so dense that it was impossible to see more than lifteen yards in any direction. The towers of canvas which a moment before had been gleaming in the sunlight faded from view as if by megic, and through the imponentable gloom came the sound of fog-horas from the yachts and the dolorous steam-whistle of the Luckenbuch. A heavy sea rolled up from the southeast and made the yachts jump until as much of their needs were out of water as in it. Now and then a yacht would start out of the obscurity magnified to twice her real size by the mist and looking like some phantom crait as she poised for a minute on the top of a wave, and then plung ed downward and disappeared in the fog.

The first yachts to round the Sandy Hook Lightship were the Atlanta and the Fanita. Immediately after rounding, the Fanita set her epimaker and ran for the Narrows. Then came the Mascher, Grayling, Gracle, Crusader and Enterprise. The fog was so thick when the others rounded that they could not be seen from the judges' boat, which had by this time started for the Narrows. Then came the Mascher, Grayling, Gracle, Crusader and Enterprise. The fog was so thick when the others rounded that they could not be seen from the judges' boat, which had by this time started for the Narrows. Then came the dass A, the Mischief in class C, the Fanita in class B, the Crocodile in class E, the Lols in class G, and the Fly in class H. The winner in class C, the Fanita in class G, and the Fly in class H. The winner in class C, t

CLASS A. Fluish, Elapsed time. Corrected CLASS B. CLASS D. 11:33:32 6:3):14 6:57:42 6:57:42 - 11:29:25 7:13:10 7:43:45 7:39:35 11:30:00 5:34:16 6:04:16 6:00:03 - 11:22:36 Not timed. - 11:23:36 Not timed. - 11:33:36 6:08:50 6:33:05 6:30:36 - 11:31:26 6:08:50 6:33:05 6:30:36 - 11:31:26 6:41:17 7:09:51 7:50:17 CLASS F. 11:32:21 | 6:47-42 | 7:14:21 | 7:14:21 ... | 11:31:35 | 7:08:12 | 7:31:37 | 7:30:35 ... | 11:33:32 | 6:17:51 | 6:44:16 | 6:39:07 CLASS IL

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD.

The Gentlemen's Driving Association will open to-day a trotting meeting which will continue tomorrow and Friday. The puress amount to \$12,000 and the fields will be of good size and quality. Two or more races will be trotted each day. For to-day there will be the 2:19 class for a day there will be the 2:19 class for a purse of \$2,500, for which Lady Prichard, Rosa Wilkes, Adeia Gould, Josephus, John S. Clarke, St., Paul and Romero are eligible to start; and the 2:25 class, purse \$1,500, with Lenn, Douglas, Big Fellow, Montreal Girl, Frank, Stephen G., Stonewail, Valley Boy, Billy Button and Don. The thousands interested in trotting have so few opportunities to see trotting races of high quality in or near New-York that special interest is shown in this meeting.

BASEBALL NEWS. At Columbus, Columbus 5; Allegheny 2.
At Providence, Providence 6; New York 5,
At Boston, Boston 9; Philadelphia 8.
At Louisyllie, Baltimore 2; Ecclipse 15.
At St. Louis, Metropolitan 2; St. Louis 5.
At Cincinnatt, Cincinnatt 7; Attlictic 0.
The St. Louis him is now in the lead for the American Association pennant. THE COURTS.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY STOCK. THE EVIDENCE DECLARED ADMISSIBLE IN THE SUIT AGAINST COMMODORE GARRISON.

The suit brought by Peter Marié and others against Commodore Garrison, to recover \$4,000,000 of Missouri Pacific Railroad stock obtained st.000,000 of Missouri Pacific Railroad stock obtained by the latter in 1876, was continued yesterday latter-noon before Professor Theodore W. Dwight, referce, in the office of Henry L. Clinton, at No. 113 Broadway. The argument of counsel was directed to a consideration of the admissibility of certain evidence bearing on the original agreement made between Commodore Garrison and the shareholders by virtue of which the Commodore was allowed to take possession of the shares by fore-course of a mortgage. coosure of a mortgage.

M. W. Tyler, of counsel for the plaintiffs, gave an ac-

count of how the road came into Garrison's bands. The Missouri Pacific, he said, was chartered in 1851 and com-pleted in 1866. It ran from St Louis to Kansas City, a distance of 283 miles. In the year after the Missouri Pacific was completed Congress incorporated a railroad running from Pacific, a station thirty-seven miles from St. Louis, on the Missouri Pacific road, to Vinita in the Indian Territory, a distance of 327 miles. This rose was called the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad and was was called the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad and was completed in 1872. On its completion the bonded and floating debts of the Atlantic and Pacific were so great that the shareholders determined to make use of the Missouri Pacific to float their own road. This they did by buying a majority of Missouri Pacific atock. Having got control of the Missouri Pacific atock. Having got control of the Missouri Pacific atock. Having 1875 a mortgage was put upon the Missouri Pacific for \$400,000 and "third mortgage bonds" were issued for that ground.

1875 a mortgage was put upon the Missouri Pacific for \$400,000 and "third mortgage bounds" were issued for that amount.

Suddenly the Atlantic and Pacific got rid of its old name, and appeared as the St. Louis and San Pranelsce Railway Company. But in winding up the affairs of the Atlantic and Pacific it was necessary to abrogate the lease of the Missouri Pacific, which they were unwilling to do. The third mortgage bonds were fraudulently issued, the plaintiffs assert. A suit of forclosure was brought in the name of a "Mr. Ketchum " whom the plaintiffs have never been able to identify, and a colusive defendant joined issue. The stockholders of the Missouri Pacific became afarmed, but found themselves helpless, when Commodore Garrison bought a large amount of these "third mortgage bonds" at 50 cents on the dollar, joined in the forcelosure as co-plaintiff with "Ketchum " and was allowed by the stockholders to forcelose and purchase the rest of the bonds to the extent of the \$4,000,000 on a certain alleged understanding.

Referee Dwight decided that the evidence was relevant and admissible, the further question of competency to be reserved for a future stage of the suit.

NO CHANGE PERCEIVED IN MR. STOKES. Several witnesses were examined in the

Stokes will contest yesterday. Ex-Controller Frederick P. Olcott, formerly one of the partners of Mr. Stokes in the firm of Phelps, Stokes & Co., said that he was brought very little in contact with Mr. Stokes in business matters, but he knew his habit of examining the mail and signing checks. The witness thought Mr. Stoker's conduct always appropriate to the occasion, and he never saw in his actions any indication of mental un-soundness. The Rev. Dr. George L. Prentiss, a professor in the Union Theological Seminary and formerly Mr. Stokes's pastor, said that he had known the decedent for many years, and had met him frequently down to within a few weeks of his death. On the last occassion the witness took dinner with him. Mr. Stokes presided at the table and engaged in the conversation. His language at the table and engaged in the conversation. His language was simple and natural, and satisfied the witness that he had lost neither his memory nor his intelligence. The witness had in court a letter written by Mr. Stokes to him in May, 1881, requesting him to prepare a memorial of Mrs. Stokes, and thanking him for the part which he had taken in the functal exercises of Mrs. Stokes. Acheek for \$300 signed by Mr. Stokes was inclosed in the letter. Dr. Frentias said that he always considered Mr. Stokes a man of marked originality; courteous, but decided in manner, and of diguided demeanor. He saw no change in him to the last, except an increasing physical feeblences.

rebleness.

The last witness was 8. T. Everett, treasurer of the city of Cleveland. He had known Mr. Stokes since 1879. In April, 1881, the witness had a talk with him about the condition of the Valley Railroad, which was given in detail by Mr. Everett. In this conversation the witness thought Mr. Stokes displayed his accustomed business shrewdness and intelligence.

MR. VAN AUKEN PRONOUNCED INSANE Barrett H. Van Auken, son-in-law of Comodore C. K. Garrison, who has been an inmate of a private insane asylum in Flusbing, L. L., for the last nine years, and whose release has been sought, was pro-nounced insane by Judge Cullen, yesterday. He discharged the writ of habeas corpus. In his opinion ha

says:

That this relator is insane and a proper subject for confinement is beyond serious contention. At common law innatics might lawfully be restrained of their liberty and without the intervention of a committee by their family or relatives, and are not always to be let loose on habeas corpus, even when confined by strangers. But if the relator's detention was illegal, the relator, if discharged from his present confinement, would be committed to the custody of his family—not set at large. But it appears that before the return to the habeas valid authority for the retention of the relator was obtained. This is answered to the demand for the discharge of relator, even though the original caption or detontion was legal. Of course, on the application of the person confined, the Court would grant a commission, that the issue of insanity might be tired before a jury. But I see little reason to believe that the application for the relator or from any friends or relatives interval the relator or from any friends or relatives interval. from the relator or from any friends or relatives in ested in his welfare. Writ discharged; relator

COURT CALENDARS-JUNE 20.

4304, 4171.
SURMOGATE'S COURT—Before Rollins, 8.—Contested will of James Stokes.
SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Before Freedman, J.— SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM-Before Freedman, J.-No. day exiendar.
No. day exiendar.
SUPERIOR COURT-TRIAL TERM-PART I-Before Truax, J.NOS 1292 1297, 1278, 1498, 1508, 1405, 190, 969, 1245, 967,
744, 968, 371, 977, 979, 750.
PART II-Before O'German, J.-Nos. 955, 986, 956, 846,
804.
PART III-Before Ingraham, J.-Nos. 1429, 1432, 1437,
1440, 1444 to 1465 inclusive, 1467 to 1495 inclusive, 1497,
1498, 1499, 1400, 1501, 1502, 1403, 1004, 1503, 1507, 1503,
1510, 1511, 1512, 1514 to 1531 inclusive.
COMMON PLEAS-CHAMBERS-Before Van Hossen, J.-Nos.
2. 9, 9
COMMON PLEAS-ROUTT TREM-Before Beach, J.-Nos. COMMON PLEAS-EQUITY TERM-Before Beach, J.-Nos. 1, 5, 0, 8, 20, COMMON PLRAS TRIAL TREM PART II Before Dalf, 1, COMMON PLRAS TRIAL TREM PART II Before Dalf, 1, Non, 2811, 2793, 2496, 2884, 2496, 2841, 2852, 2855, 2944, 2272, 2887, 2896, 2922, 2913, 2917, 2918, 2926, 2921, 2938, 293

THE COURT OF APPEALS. SARATOGA. June 19 .- In the Court of Appeals

to-day-present the Hon. William C. Ruger, C. J., and associates-the following decisions were handed down: associated—the following decisions with costs.

Selchow art. Eaker—Order affirmed with costs.

Riley agt. Hubbert—Motion to amond requiriting granted so
as to allow costs to respondent. Hubbert and one bill of costs
to respondents Leake and Hathern, together.

The following motions were made:

The following motions were made:

No. 18—Joseph Candee, respondent, agt. Charlotte Smith, executrix, appellant.—On motion cause was revived in name of Charles F. Smith agt, defendant and appellant.

William P. Ultman, executor, agt. Elian A. Davia, executrix, and others.—Under to file special return gradual corrections.

In rethe tehingh Valley Railroad Complany to cross the tracks of the New York Central and Hubbon River Railroad Company. Motion to set cause down for a day certain—submitted.

Pheebe Fellowsagt. Richard C. Fellows. Motion for reargument—Submitted.

gument—Submitted.
Waiter S. Pierce and others agt. Renaide M. Waters and
others—Motion to open default and return remittifur.
Henry Melgs, Jr., agt, Patrick McCann—Motion to dismiss appeal.
Thomas A. R. Webster agt. The People, etc. Motion to vacate stay—Submitted.
The People agt. the Albany Insurance Company—Medicu to amend remittifur.

amend remittfur.

Henry H. Morange agt. Joseph B. De Young-Motion to
send reture.

William B. Barr and another agt. the New-York Lake
William B. Barr and company-Motion to diamiss ap-Caroline M. Mettricht agt. John Kellermann-Motion to lismiss appeal.

Edward Hincker agt. Edward L. James—Motion to dismiss. in re Levi Goldenberg, to vacate. Motion for reargument

Appeals from orders: No. 591-The village of Lansingburgh, appellant, agt the Cohoes and Lansingburgh Bridge Company, respondent-Ar-

gued. No. 600-In the matter of the Atterney-General agt the Continental Life Insurance Company, claim of Hoyt Sub-

mitted.

No. 679—In re William Leonard, to vacate—Argued.
No. 675—The Diamond Match Company, respondent, agt.
William Roober, appellant—Argued.
No. 678—Moses May, appellant, agt. Ferdinand Jung, respondent—Argued.
No. 681—In the matter of the estate of Robert Brown, deceased—Argued. spondent—Argued.

No. 681—In the matter of the estate of Robert Brown, deceased—Argued.

No. 685—tharies T. Piimpion and another, respondents, agt. John Bigelow, appeliant—Argued.

No. 675—David D. Yuenging, Fr., respondent, agt. William Hone and another—Submitted.

No. 708—Leannier Hine, appellant, agt. Smith T. Woolworth, receiver, respondent—Submitted.

Alexander Hanceck. respondent, agt. Charles W. Sears, appellant—Submitted.

No. 708—The lown of Hancock agt. the First National Bank of Oxford—Submitted.

No. 708—Lourist Form and others, respondents, agt. Clinton.

H. Smith, appellant—Submitted.

No. 724—Thomas Bond and others, respondents, agt. Clinton.

H. Smith, appellant—Submitted.

No. 725—Jennis Buckley, fr., by guardian, respondent, agt. the Gutta Percha, etc., Manufacturing Company, appoilant—Submitted.

No. 708—James F. Malcolm—agt. Henry F. Hamil—Submitted.

The motion calendar will be taken up on Thursday and Frisday, June 28 and 29.

Following is the day calendar for Wednesday, June 20: Nos.

703, 141, 174, 103, 192, 36, 562, 179.

Following is the day calendar for Wednesday, June 20: Nos. 702, 141, 174, 103, 192, 83, 582, 179. The single eyeglass is worn by the dude. The theory is that he can see with one eye much more than he can comprehend.—[New-Orleans Picayune.